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# HALIFAX MINERVA.

VOL. 2.

HALIFAX, N. C. FEBRUARY 7, 1829.

NO. 3

BY JOHN CAMPBELL.

**CONDITIONS.**  
The Minerva will be printed every Saturday morning at \$2 50 per annum in advance, or \$3 if payment is not made within 1 month. No paper to be discontinued until all arrearages are paid, unless at the option of the Editor; and a failure to notify a discontinuance will be considered as a new engagement.  
Advertisements, making six lines or less, inserted three times for One Dollar and twenty-five cents for every subsequent insertion. Longer ones in proportion. All advertisements will be continued unless otherwise ordered, and each continuance charged.  
Letters to the Editor must be paid, or they will not be attended to.



**CLOCKS, Watches, Jewellery and Silver-Ware.**

**WILLIAM E. RUFF,**  
RESPECTFULLY informs the public in general that he has on hand an elegant assortment of the above articles, which he offers at very reduced prices, for Cash only. ALSO—Cash will be given in exchange for

**Gold, Silver and Brass.**

Watches of all descriptions, as well as Clocks, carefully repaired, and warranted to keep good time. All kinds of Jewellery and Silver ware repaired in a neat and expeditious manner.

WILLIAM E. RUFF,  
Halifax, 14th Jan.

**THE CABINET.**

Of Literature, Instruction and Amusement.

CONTENTS OF NO. 1—FOR DEC. 1.  
Fort Niagara, with an engraving. The Woodsman, Henry, or the Captive. Destructions of Jerusalem. Mothers in Venice. A true Fish Story. Envy. The Curate of Survis. Chances of Marriage. Pelham, or the Adventures of a Gentleman. Patrick Henry. Beyer's Cave in Virginia.

Peru.—The Maiden's Mail. The Saint's Rest. If inter is coming. Nothing amount to something. A Farewell. A Dream. to H. S. The Village Church. The Grave. Useful Domestic Hints, &c.

This work is published at No. 61, Fulton Street, and may be had of the principal booksellers and news carriers. It is published on the 1st and 15th of every month, each number containing sixteen large octavo pages with double columns, and embellished with an elegant engraving at 6 1/4 cents per number—being unquestionably one of the cheapest works in the United States. Country subscribers will be required to pay \$1 50 in advance.

The Cabinet will be forwarded regularly to the editors of newspapers who advertise the Contents of each number.  
New York, Dec. 6.

**REMOVAL.**

**WILLIAMSBOROUGH, N. C.**  
The Subscriber, grateful to his Friends and former Customers, for their Patronage, begs leave to inform them that he has removed to

**LOWER HOUSE,**

in the above named place, where he solicits a continuance of their custom.  
His charges will be regulated by the times.  
J. W. BURTON.  
Jan. 1st, 1829.

**NOTICE.**

THOSE indebted to the late firm of MARSHALL & JENOT are requested to call and make immediate payment, as longer indulgence cannot be given.

MARSHALL.

Surviving partner of

MARSHALL & JENOT.

P. S. Office at present kept at Wm. L. Long & Co.'s account room. In my absence Mr. Loudon will attend to my business.

Jan. 17.

**R. & J. DUNN & CO.**

INFORM their friends and the public, that they are receiving their

**SPRING SUPPLY OF GOODS,** which comprises a handsome and very extensive assortment of nearly every article, New, Fashionable or Desirable in the

**DRY GOODS LINE.**

A very large supply of

**Hardware of all descriptions,**

**HATS OF EVERY QUALITY**

China, Glass and Earthenware

**SADDLERY,**

**BOOTS AND SHOES.**

and an assortment of TIN WARE.

Together with an assortment of Sole Upper, Harness, Skating and Bridle LEATHER.—Half Kip, Morocco and Sheep Skins.—Soaps, Perfumery.

Ladies' Leghorn Hats and Straw Bonnets.

Work Baskets, Brushes of all kinds.

Books, Stationary, Portraits, Shell, Ivory, and HORN COMBS. Paints, Oils and Drugs. Pocket Books, Fur, Seal skin, and other Goods, &c. &c.

All of which will be offered at very moderate prices, and the goods MUCH lower than they have been heretofore sold at in this market. They have on hand a large quantity of the best quality, which they will sell at reduced prices.

Being confident that they can give satisfaction to those who call on them as regards the quality, style, & prices of their goods, they respectfully invite all who want to purchase to examine their assortment.

N. B. We will continue to buy COTTON and CORN for cash, and to take them in trade or payment. Those of our customers who wish to send their Cotton to DUNN & M. H. Wain of Petersburg, to be stored or sold, will find us accommodating in our arrangements, and anxious to promote their success.

R. & J. D. & Co.

Halifax, N. C. Jan. 1829.

**SHAWANIN.**

Will stand the

standing on

at my stable

Halifax, N. C.

North Carolina

from the town of Halifax, seven miles from

Enfield, and eleven from Flocks

Perry, and will be let to mares at

FIFTY DOLLARS each, the single

leap—TWENTY-FIVE DOLLARS the

season, payable at the expiration of

the season—and THIRTY-FIVE DOL-

lars to ensure a mare to be in foal,

payable as soon as the mare is ascer-

tained to be in foal—with 50 cents

to the Groom in every instance.—

The season to commence on the first

day of February next, and end on the

15th day of July.

Mares sent to remain with the horse

will be well attended to; and can be

fed with corn and fodder, if required,

at 25 cents per day. Separate lots

are provided, for mares with young

colts. All necessary pains will be

taken with mares and colts, to pre-

vent accidents and escapes of every

kind; but I will not be liable for ei-

ther.

JOHN CROWELL.

January 25, 1829.

**THE**

**Washington City Chronicle,**

A WEEKLY NEWSPAPER.

Published in the City of Washington

By ROTHWELL & USTICK.

**Cheap CASH STORE.**

The undersigned has taken the

Store in

**HALIFAX,**

opposite the Farmers Hotel and

next door above the Bank. He in-

tends supplying the Planters and In-

habitants on the most favorable

terms, and respectfully solicits a

share of their patronage.

In his assortment, which he has

just received from NEW YORK,

may be found:

Superfine Blue, Black, Mixed, Olive

and Drab Cloths

Sattinets, Bombazettes

White and Red Flannels

Cotton and Woolen Socks and

Stockings

Furniture Calico

Fancy Calicoes

Plaid do. a new article

Book, Mull, Jaconet, Cambric and

Figured Swiss Muslins

Muslin Robes

Irish Linens, Linen Cambric

Cotton Shirting

Domestic Cottons, white and col-

ored

Italian Cloths

Green, Pink, White, and Blue Flo-

rences

L. Vantinas, Shichers

Silk, Bugee and Gaze Shaggy

Black and White Silk Hose

Shirts

Blankets

Blankets

Fancy Gravets and Storks

Shed and Brown Shetings

Fancy and Black Silk Vestings

Cambric and Flax Cloths

Silk and Cotton Underclothes

Woolen Hats, 1st, 2d & 3d qualities

Wool do.

Shoes, Prunella and Leather

Negro Slaves

An extensive assortment of Hard-

ware

Saddlery, Crockery and Looking

Glasses

Imperial and Young Hyson Teas

French Brandy

Holland Gin

Jama. Rum

N. P. Rum

Apple Brandy

Whiskey

Country Gin

Sugars

**Saddle and Harness Ma-**

**king Business.**

THE subscribers embrace this op-

portunity of informing their cus-

tomers, as well as the public gen-

erally, that they have on hand, and

intent keeping,

**A General Assortment of Arti-**

**cles in their Line,**

which will be sold on very moderate

terms, for Cash or on a short credit

to punctual customers. Those in-

debted to us, would do us a consid-

erable favor by coming forward and

settling their accounts, as it would

be much to our advantage at this

time.

**CLARK & LITCHFORD.**

N. B. Old Work repaired with

neatness and despatch. C. & L.

January 30.

**A LIST OF LETTERS,**

Remaining in the Post Office at Hal-

ifax, N. C. on the 31st day of

December, 1828, which if not tak-

en out before the 1st day of Jan-

uary next, will be sent to the Gen-

eral Post Office as dead letters.

B. King Geo. R.

Burrows Stephen

David Sand D.

James Wm. E.

Wright Bang

Wass John

Marker Benj.

Clinton Jno. T.

Carson Thos. H.

Cox Josiah

Crowl R. H.

Clark Mary T.

Doyle Earl E.

David J. J.

Davis Shagar

Davis Robt. B.

Edwards Jno. E.

Galt Alexander

Green Wilson

Green J. J.

Hawkins W. D.

Hutchins & Mersey James

Hurd Mary Mrs. Smith E. B. Clerk

Humphreys J. Jr. Capt. Clerk

Harris Jno. B.

Harris James

Joyne Andrew

Kingberry R. Sr.

JOS. L. SIMMONS,

Post Master.

1—3w

From the Raleigh Star.

The citizens of Scotland Neck,

sure at the recent election of Gen.

Jackson to the Presidency of the

United States, assembled at Green

Wood on the 8th inst. where a

splendid dinner had been provi-

ded pursuant to previous arrange-

ments, by James Young, Esq.—

President, and Capt. Whitmel

Cotton as Vice President.

The following were the regular

toasts given on the occasion

1. The day and the event we

commemorate. Long will the a-

chievements of the 8th January

shine with resplendent lustre in

our country's annals.

2. The President elect of the

United States. In the formation

of his cabinet, may he consult the

interest of his country, and not

that of individuals.

3. George Washington: We

honor him as one whose worth is

above all praise.

4. The President elect, who

will be no less distinguished for

his civic worth than for his milita-

ry prowess.

The next administration: We

fear not a comparison with any

that has preceded it. We ask of

its opponents to judge of it by its

measures.

5. The Tariff. The offspring

of unwise Legislation. May the

hands of its authors be irradiated

by a beam of political light, which

will discover to them the hilous-

ness of their nursing, and induce

them to dismiss it from its forced

home.

6. Agriculture, Commerce,

and Manufactures. Three branch-

es of human industry, which, e-

qually fostered, produce the hap-

piest results. The undue encour-

agement of one branch at the ex-

pense of the others will in the

end produce injury to all.

7. Our present Senators,

Messrs. Branch and Ired



the most beautiful scenery possesses the land on entering an American city. In these men behold what he can contend with, and what he can conquer. When his strength is not checked by the arbitrary will of a despot. New-Orleans, the great grave where the hopes of thousands are buried, for eighty years the wretched asylum for the outcasts of France and Spain, who could not venture one hundred paces beyond its gates without utterly sinking to the breast, or being attacked by alligators, has become in the space of twenty-three years, one of the most beautiful cities of the Union, inhabited by 40,000 persons, who trade with half the world. The view is splendid beyond description, when you pass down the stream which is here a mile broad, rolls its immense volume of waters in a bed above 200 feet deep, and as if conscious of its strength, appears to look quietly on the bustle of the habitations of man. Both its banks are lined with charming Sugar plantations, from the midst of which rises the airy mansion of the wealthy planter, surrounded with orange, banana, lime and fig trees, the growth of a climate approaching the torrid zone. In the rear you discover the cabins of the negroes and the Sugar-houses and just at the entrance of the port, groups of smaller houses as if erected for the purpose of concealing the prospect of the town. As soon as the steam-boats pass these outposts, New Orleans in the form of a half-moon appears in all its splendour. The river runs for a distance of four or five miles in a southern direction, here it suddenly takes an eastern course, which it pursues for the space of two miles, thus forming a semi-circular bend. A single glance exhibits to view the harbor, the vessels at anchor, together with the city, situated as it were in the foot of the passenger. The first object that presents itself is the up-stretch back-woodman's flat-boat. Hams, ears of corn, apples, whiskey barrels are strewn upon it, or affixed to poles to direct the attention of the buyers. Close by, are the rather more decent keel-boats, with cotton, furs, whiskey, flour. Next, the elegant steam-boat, which by its hissing and repeated sounds announces either its arrival or departure, and sends forth immense columns of black smoke that form into long clouds above the city. Further on, are the smaller merchant vessels, the sloops and schooners from the Havana, Vera Cruz, Tampico, then the brig, and lastly, the elegant ships appearing like a forest of masts.

Considered in a commercial point of view, the situation of New Orleans is, perhaps, without a rival on the face of the globe. Although 100 miles from the sea, its position is peculiarly favorable for an immense, and indeed, unparalleled trade, which in due course of time it will most probably enjoy.

Standing on the extreme point of the longest river in the world, New Orleans commands all the commerce of the immense territory of the Mississippi, being the market pointed out by nature for the countries watered by the stream, or by its tributaries—a territory exceeding a million of square miles. You may travel on board a steam boat of 800 tons and upwards for an extent of 1000 miles from New Orleans up the Red River 1500 miles up the Arkansas River 6000 miles up the Missouri and its branches, 1700 miles up the Mississippi to the Falls of St. Anthony, the same distance from New Orleans up the Illinois, 1200 miles to the North east from New Orleans to the Big Woods, 1300 in the Tennessee; 1800 on the Cumberland, and 2300 miles on the Ohio up to Pittsburgh. Thus New Orleans has in its rear the immense territory with a river 1200 miles long, including the Missouri, besides the water communication which is about to be completed between New York and the river Ohio, the coast of Mexico, the West India Islands and the half of America to the South, the rest of America on its left and the Continent of Europe beyond the Atlantic.

**Louisiana Sugar Crops.**—The Opelousas Gazette of the 3d ult. has the following paragraph in relation to the sugar crops—

The sugar crops, as far as we have heard have been good. Mrs. Still has in cultivation about 30 acres of her cotton crop. From 25 acres of cane she has

made 30,000 lbs. rather more than less, she calculates on making about 70 hhd's. the sugar we have seen is of the first quality. This is equal to 1670 lbs. to the acre, or rather more than a hoghead and a half, rating the hoghead, as usual, at 1000 lbs.—Captain Rogers has also cultivated a large crop, which, it is said will yield, at least, a hoghead and a half to the acre. Gen. G. Planje, about 6 or 7 miles north of us, is embarking very extensively in the cultivation of the cane. Judge King is also commencing a similar establishment at Mountville, about 8 or 10 miles north of us. These two establishments will be in complete, and, no doubt, successful operation next year, and little doubt can be entertained that, with ordinary good luck, they will realize the most sanguine expectations. Mr. Brownson's cane crop at Lafayette, less than a half degree south of us, will be very productive. Mr. Brownson has vested a large capital in the sugar business. He has erected this year, very costly works, which have just gone into operation. We are credibly informed that the sugar manufactured by him this fall will more than defray the expense of these works. These results will lessen our wonder at the rapidity with which the sugar planter amasses riches. Each laborer in his fields will make annually, between 2 and \$500 clear of all expense. One hand will cultivate 10 acres. Each acre can yield 1500 pounds of sugar, each pound of sugar is worth at least six cents. Then deduct even two thirds of the profits, which is a much greater deduction than is necessary for the interest of the capital vested, and all the current expenses, and the most moderate result will be as above stated. The cultivation of this great staple will be vastly profitable on the lands above us.—We have an abundance of generous soil, we only want hands to cultivate it.

## CONGRESS.

*Transportation of the Mail on Sunday.*

IN SENATE, JANUARY 27.

Mr. Johnson, of Kentucky, made the following report—

*The Committee to whom was referred the several petitions on the subject of mails on the Sabbath on the first day of the week.*

### REPORT.

That some respite is required from the ordinary vocations of life, is an established principle sanctioned by the usages of all nations, whether Christian or Pagan. One day in seven has also been determined upon as the proportion of time, and in conformity with the wishes of the great majority of citizens of this country, the first day of the week, commonly called Sunday, has been set apart to that object. The principle has received the sanction of the National Legislature, so far as to admit a suspension of all public business on that day, except in cases of actual necessity, or of great public utility. This principle the committee would not wish to disturb. If kept within its legitimate sphere of action, no injury can result from its observance. It should, however, be kept in mind, that the proper object of government is to protect all persons in the enjoyment of their religious, as well as civil rights, and not to determine, for any, whether they shall esteem one day above another, or esteem every day alike holy.

We are aware that a variety of sentiment exists among the good citizens of this nation, on the subject of the Sabbath day, and our government is designed for the protection of one, as much as for another. The Jews, who, in this country, are as free as Christians, and entitled to the same protection from the laws, derive their obligation to keep the Sabbath day from the fourth commandment of their Decalogue, and in conformity with that injunction, pay religious homage to the seventh day of the week, which we call Saturday. One denomination of Christians among us, justly celebrated for their piety, and certainly as good citizens as any other class, agree with the Jews in the moral obligation of the Sabbath, and observe the same law. There are also many Christians among us who derive not their obligation to observe the Sabbath from the Decalogue, but regard the Jewish Sabbath as abrogated. From the example of the Apostles of Christ, they have

chosen the first day of the week, instead of that day set apart in the Decalogue, for their religious devotions. These have generally regarded the observance of the day as a devotional exercise, and would not more readily enforce it upon others, than they would enforce secret prayer or devout meditations, urging the fact, that neither their Lord or his disciples, though often censured by their accusers for a violation of the Sabbath, ever enjoined its observance, they regard it as a subject on which every person should be fully persuaded in his own mind, and not coerce others to act upon his persuasion. Many Christians again differ from these, professing to derive their obligation to observe the Sabbath from the fourth commandment of the Jewish Decalogue, and bring the example of the Apostles, who appear to have held their public meetings for worship on the first day of the week, as authority for so changing the Decalogue, as to substitute that day for the seventh. The Jewish government was a theocracy, which enforced religious observances, and though the committee would hope that no portion of the citizens of our country could willingly introduce a system of religious coercion in our civil institutions, the example of other nations should admonish us to watch carefully against its earliest indication.

With these different religious views, the committee are of opinion that Congress cannot interfere. It is not the legitimate province of the Legislature to determine what religion is true, or what false. Our Government is a civil, and not a religious institution. Our Constitution recognizes in every person, the right to choose his own religion, and to enjoy it freely, without molestation. Whatever may be the religious sentiments of citizens, and however variant, they are alike entitled to protection from the Government, so long as they do not invade the rights of others.

The transportation of the mail on the first day of the week, it is believed, does not interfere with the rights of conscience. The petitioners for its discontinuance appear to be actuated from a religious zeal, which may be commendable if confined to its proper sphere, but they assume a position better suited to an ecclesiastical than to a civil institution. They appear, in many instances, to lay it down as an axiom that the practice is a violation of the laws of God. Should Congress in their legislative capacity adopt the sentiment, it would establish the principle, that the Legislature is a proper tribunal to determine what are the laws of God. It would involve a legislative decision in a religious controversy, and on a point in which good citizens may honestly differ in opinion, without disturbing the peace of society, or endangering its liberties. If this principle is once introduced it will be impossible to define its bounds. Among all the religious persecutions with which almost every page of modern history is stained, no victim ever suffered, but for the violation of what Government denominated the law of God. To prevent a similar train of evils in this country, the Constitution has wisely withheld from our government the power of defining the Divine Law. It is a right reserved to each citizen, and while he respects the rights of others, he cannot be held amenable to any human tribunal for his conclusions.

Extensive religious combinations, to effect a political object, are, in the opinion of the Committee, always dangerous. The first effort of the kind, calls for the establishment of a principle, which, in the opinion of the Committee, would lay the foundation for dangerous innovations upon the spirit of the Constitution, and upon the religious rights of the citizens. If admitted, it may be justly apprehended that the future measures of Government will be strongly marked, if not eventually controlled by the same influence. All religious despotism commences by combination and influence, and when that influence begins to operate upon the political institutions of a country, the civil power soon bends to it, and the catastrophe of other nations furnishes an awful warning of the consequence.

Under the present regulations of the Post Office Department, the rights of conscience are not invaded. Every agent enters voluntarily, and it is presumed conscientiously, into the discharge of his duties, without intermeddling with the consci-

ence of another. Post Offices are so regulated, as that but a small proportion of the first day of the week is required to be occupied in official business. In the transportation of the mail on that day, no one agent is employed many hours. Religious persons enter into the business without violating their own consciences, or imposing any restraints upon others. Passengers in the mail stages are free to rest during the first day of the week, or to pursue their journeys at their own pleasure. While the mail is transported on Saturday, the Jew and the Sabbatarian may abstain from any agency in carrying it from conscientious scruples. While it is transported on the first day of the week, another class may abstain from the same religious scruples. The obligation of government is the same to both of these classes, and the Committee can discover no principle on which the claims of one should be more respected than those of the other, unless it should be admitted that the consciences of the minority are less sacred than those of the majority.

It is the opinion of the committee, that the subject should be regarded as a question of expediency, irrespective of its religious bearing. In this light, it has hitherto been considered. Congress have never legislated upon the subject. It rests, as it ever has done, in the legal discretion of the Postmaster General, under the repeated refusals of Congress to discontinue the Sabbath mails. His knowledge and judgment in all the concerns of that department, will not be questioned. His intense labors and assiduity have resulted in the highest improvement of every branch of his department. It is practised only on the great leading mail routes, and such others as are necessary to maintain their connexions. To prevent this, would, in the opinion of the committee, be productive of immense injury, both in its commercial, political, and in its moral bearings.

The various departments of government require frequently in peace, always in war, the speedy intercourse with the remotest parts of the country, and one important object of the mail establishment is, to furnish the greatest and most economical facilities for such intercourse. The delay of the mails one day in seven, would require the employment of special expresses, at great expense, and sometimes with great uncertainty.

The commercial, manufacturing, and agricultural interests of our country are so intimately connected, as to require a constant and the most expeditious correspondence between all our seaports, and between them and the most interior settlements. The delay of the mails during Sunday, would give occasion to the employment of private expresses, to such an amount, that probably ten riders would be employed where one mail stage is now running on that day; thus diverting the revenue of that department into another channel, and sinking the establishment into a state of pusillanimity incompatible with the dignity of the government of which it is a department.

Passengers in the mail stage, if the mails are not permitted to proceed on Sunday, will be expected to spend that day at a tavern upon the road, generally under circumstances not friendly to devotion, and at an expense which many are but poorly able to encounter. To obviate these difficulties, many will employ extra carriages for their conveyance, and become the bearers of correspondence, as more expeditious than the mail. The stage proprietors will themselves often furnish the travellers with those means of conveyance, so that the effect will ultimately be only to stop the mail, while the vehicle which conveys it will continue, & its passengers become the special messengers for conveying a considerable proportion of what would otherwise constitute the contents of the mail.

Nor can the committee discover where the system could consistently end. If the observance of a holyday becomes incorporated in our institutions, shall we not forbid the movement of an army, prohibit an assault in time of war, and lay an injunction upon our naval officers to be in the wind while upon the ocean on that day? Consistency would seem to require it. Nor is it certain that we should stop here. If the principle is once established, that religion or religious observances, shall be interwoven with our legislative acts, we must pursue it to its ultimatum. We shall, it con-

sistent, provide for the erection of edifices for the worship of the Creator, if we believe such measures will promote the interests of Christianity. It is the settled conviction of the committee, that the only method of avoiding these consequences, with their attendant train of evils, is to adhere strictly to the spirit of the constitution, which regards the general government in no other light than that of a civil institution, wholly destitute of religious authority.

What other nations call religious toleration, we call religious rights. They are not exercised in virtue of governmental indulgence, but as rights, of which government cannot deprive any portion of citizens, however small. Despotism may invade those rights, but justice still confirms them. Let the national legislature once perform an act which involves the decision of a religious controversy, and it will have passed its legitimate bounds. The precedent will then be established, and the foundation laid for that usurpation of the Divine prerogative in this country, which has been the desolating scourge to the fairest portions of the world. Our constitution recognises no other power than that of persuasion, for enforcing religious observances. Let the professors of Christianity recommend their religion by deeds of benevolence—by Christian meekness—by lives of temperance and holiness. Let them combine their efforts to instruct the ignorant—to relieve the widow and the orphan—to promulgate to the world the gospel of their Saviour, recommending its precepts by their habitual example; government will find its legitimate object in protecting them. It cannot oppose them, and they will not need its aid. Their moral influence will then do infinitely more to advance the true interests of religion, than any measures which they may call on Congress to enact.

The petitioners do not complain of any infringement upon their own rights. They enjoy all that Christians ought to ask at the hand of any government—protection from all molestation in the exercise of their religious sentiments.

Resolved, That the Committee be discharged from the further consideration of the subject.

JANUARY 30.

In the Senate yesterday, the Hon. CHARLES E. DUDLEY, elected a Senator from the State of New York, to supply the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of the Hon. MARTIN VAN BUREN, appeared, was qualified, and took his seat. Various petitions were presented, among which was one by Mr. WEBSTER, from a number of citizens of Boston, remonstrating against the Tariff law of the last session of Congress. The bill releasing the lien of the U. S. States on a certain tract of land in Anne Arundel County, Maryland which was conveyed to the Trustees of Mount Zion Meeting House in said State; the bill to allow further time to complete the issuing and locating of military land warrants, the bill authorising the payment to the State of Louisiana, of five per centum of the net proceeds of the sales of the public lands in that State; and the bill authorising a subscription on the part of the United States, to the stock of the Louisville and Portland Canal Company, were severally read the third time and passed. A considerable discussion grew out of the proposition of Mr. BRANCH, to incorporate in the bill authorizing the relinquishment of the 16th section of land granted to the State of Mississippi for the use of schools, and the location of other lands in lieu thereof, a provision making a similar donation to the old States for similar purposes. In this debate, Messrs. BRANCH, BENTON, BARTON, HENDRICKS and NORRIS, participated; but before any question was taken, the Senate went into the consideration of executive business, after which, it adjourned.

In the House of Representatives, Mr. ALEXANDER reported a bill from the Committee on the District of Columbia, founded on the resolutions proposed by Mr. MINER, relative to the existing state of slavery in the District of Columbia. It was read a first and second time, and committed to a Committee of the Whole House, and made the order of the day for to-morrow. Mr. VANCE, from the Committee on Military Affairs, introduced a bill to abolish the office of Major General,

and to regulate brevet rank in the army of the U. S. which was referred to a committee of the Whole on the state of the Union. The discussion of Mr. WEBSTER's resolution relative to the distribution of the public lands, was resumed, and continued by Messrs. WEEMS, SPRAGUE, STROUD, and MOORE of Alabama, until nearly one o'clock, when, on motion of the latter gentleman, it was laid upon the table. After various resolutions had been submitted and referred, the House went into a Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union. Mr. MARTIN in the Chair, and took up the Cumberland road bill. Mr. BUCKNER addressed the Committee until 3 o'clock, when, on motion by the Speaker, the Committee rose, and the House adjourned.

The Speaker has accordingly the possession of the floor for Monday on this important question.

JANUARY 31.

In the Senate yesterday, Mr. Sibley presented the petition of Richard D. Tucker, praying indemnity for spoiliations committed by the French prior to 1800; and Mr. Willey presented the petition of Aaron Butler, praying for a pension for Revolutionary services, both of which were, without reading, referred to the appropriate Committees. The report of the Committee on the judiciary, adverse to the petition of P. A. Guentier, of Baltimore, was concurred in, and the report of the Committee on Claims, adverse to the petition of Hickman Johnson, Guardian of Julia and Eliza Sellers was laid on the table. Mr. Marks presented certain resolutions of the Legislature of Pennsylvania, instructing their Senators and requesting their Representatives to procure, if practicable, the passage of a law to abolish slavery in the District of Columbia, in such manner as may be consistent with the rights of individuals, and the constitution of the United States; which resolutions were laid on the table. After the consideration of Executive business, the Senate adjourned over to Monday next.

In the House of Representatives, the resolution to meet at eleven o'clock, instead of twelve, as in the former part of the session, came into effect yesterday. Several reports were presented and private bills introduced; after which Mr. Hamilton, from the Select Committee on Retrenchment, reported a bill to organize a Board for the settlement of claims against the Government of the United States, to increase the duties of the Attorney General, and for other purposes. It provides that the Attorney General and the Comptroller and Auditors of the Treasury, shall form a Board or tribunal of appeal for of them to constitute a quorum, for the decision of claims upon the Government, with the privilege to the claimants of appeal to Congress under certain conditions and regulations; the Attorney General, or in his absence, the Comptroller to preside in the Court, records of the proceedings of which are directed to be kept. It provides, also, that the Attorney General shall receive an annual compensation, the amount of which is left in blank for the additional duties thus imposed upon him. It was read a first and second time, and ordered to be committed to a Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union, and to be printed. Mr. P. P. Barbour brought before the House, the resolution which had passed the Senate, amendatory of a joint resolution of the Senate and House of Representatives, of the third March, 1819, providing for the election of printer to Congress. The resolution, as amended, provides that the election shall take place within thirty days of the close of the session, and shall be decided not as heretofore, by a plurality, but by a majority of votes. Mr. P. P. Barbour, briefly explained the purport and object of the resolution, which was ordered to be read a third time to-morrow. The resolutions submitted last week, by Mr. Talliaferro, proposing to change the present mode of considering and acting upon resolutions and reports, were discussed at some length, and finally laid upon the table. The bill continuing for the further term of ten years the act granting to the corporation of Washington, the privilege of drawing lotteries, underwent a long debate, in which Messrs. Wickliffe, Seegrist, and Leger-



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took part; and was on the  
tion of Mr. Smith, referred  
back to the Committee on the  
District of Columbia, with instruc-  
to report a bill totally pro-  
hibiting the sale of lottery tickets  
in the District. The House then  
took up the bill for the relief of  
Harris and Farrow, the considera-  
tion of which had been postponed  
until yesterday. Mr. Whittlesey  
opposed the bill, on the ground  
in question; which was ably and  
eloquently supported by Messrs.  
McCoy, Ramsay, John S. Bar-  
bour, Weems, and Williams. The  
discussion was continued until four  
o'clock, when the House adjourned  
without coming to a decision  
upon the subject.

On Saturday, the Senate did  
not sit.

In the House of Representa-  
tives, Mr. Strong, from the Select  
Committee appointed for that  
subject, called up the resolution  
relative to the stereotyping of the  
Laws of the United States. It was  
on a second division. [No quorum  
being present on the first] read a  
second time, and ordered to a  
third reading on Thursday next.  
Numerous reports were made,  
bills introduced, and resolutions  
presented. The resolutions in-  
troduced on Friday, by Mr. Philip  
P. Barbour, amendatory of a joint  
resolution of the Senate and the  
House of Representatives, of the  
third of March, eighteen hundred  
and nineteen, providing for the  
election of printers of Congress by  
a majority, instead of a hereto-  
fore, a plurality of votes, (the  
third reading of which had been  
fixed for Saturday,) was taken up,  
read a third time, and passed un-  
animously. The case of Harris  
and Farrow, occupied the atten-  
tion of the House during a princi-  
pal part of the sitting. Mr.  
Whittlesey, as on the foregoing  
day, opposed the bill, and was  
supported in his argument by Mr.  
Bates, of Massachusetts. Mr.  
John S. Barbour, in a brilliant  
and humorous speech, replied to  
Mr. Whittlesey, and the bill was  
ultimately ordered to be engrossed  
for a third reading, (the yeas  
and nays being, on motion of Mr.  
Whittlesey, previously taken) by  
a majority of 93 to 65. The  
House then in a Committee of the  
Whole, Mr. Hayne in the chair,  
entered into the consideration of  
private bills.

In the Senate yesterday, a resolu-  
tion submitted by Mr. Tazewell  
was adopted providing for the  
appointment of a Committee to  
join such Committee as may be  
appointed by the House of Rep-  
resentatives, to ascertain and re-  
port a mode of examining the  
votes for President and Vice Pres-  
ident of the United States, and of  
notifying the persons elected of  
their election; and on balloting the  
Committee consisted of  
Messrs. Tazewell, Sanford, and  
Webster. The President com-  
municated the credentials of the  
Hon. John McLean, elected a  
Senator from the State of Ohio,  
to serve for six years from the  
4th of March next. A resolution  
was submitted by Mr. Branch,  
directing the Committee on Com-  
merce, to enquire into the expedi-  
ency of appropriating a sum suf-  
ficient to make a ship channel from  
the Albemarle Sound to the At-  
lantic Ocean at or near Roanoke  
Inlet. The bills from the House,  
for the relief of Nimrod Farrow,  
and Richard Harris, for the relief  
of Benjamin Joseph Elaget, Bish-  
op of Bardonia, and for the relief  
of the legal representatives of  
Joseph Jean dec'd were severally  
read the first time, and the sec-  
ond time by their titles and re-  
ferred. A message was received  
from the President of the United  
States, transmitting a letter from  
Mr. David of Paris, accompanying  
a bust of General La Fayette,  
which he presents to Congress.  
After spending some time in the  
consideration of Executive busi-  
ness, the Senate adjourned.

Yesterday, in the House of Rep-  
resentatives, being the day ap-  
pointed for the reception of peti-  
tions, the presentations were very  
numerous. Mr. Van Rensselaer,  
from the Select Committee, ap-  
pointed in reference to that sub-  
ject, reported a bill for the relief  
of the widow and orphan children  
of the late Robert Fulton, the in-  
genious and celebrated inventor  
of the mode of applying steam for  
the purposes of propelling boats  
and other vessels. It was read  
a first and second time, and or-  
dered to be committed to a Com-  
mittee of the Whole House on the

State of the Union, and to be  
printed, together with the accom-  
panying documents. The bill for  
the relief of Richard Harris and  
Nimrod Farrow, allowing them  
the sum of thirty-nine thousand  
and thirty-nine dollars and eighty-  
five cents, on account of their con-  
tract for the construction of a fort  
on Dauphin Island, in the bay of  
Mobile, was read a third time and  
passed; and sent to the Senate for  
their concurrence. The House  
afterwards went into a Commit-  
tee of the Whole on the State of  
the Union, Mr. Martin in the  
Chair, and resumed the discussion  
on the Cumberland road bill. The  
Speaker addressed the Commit-  
tee in opposition to the measure;  
and entered into a long argument,  
showing that it was not only in-  
consistent with the spirit, but also  
in violation of the letter, of the  
Constitution. The committee af-  
terwards went into the considera-  
tion of the tonnage duties bill,  
and several other measures of  
minor importance.

ZANESVILLE, (Ohio) Dec. 30.  
Murder.—On Saturday the  
13th inst. a shocking murder was  
committed in Zanesville by Sam-  
uel London on Zachariah Huff.  
The circumstances attending this  
crime are so singular, that we may  
search in vain the whole range of  
human motives to explain why it  
was perpetrated. London and the  
deceased were both cooper, and  
had worked for several years to-  
gether. They were both addicted  
to drinking, and were in the con-  
stant habit of toying together. In  
every respect they were as friend-  
ly as they could be. As far as  
has been heard no quarrel or dis-  
agreement of any kind took place  
between them. On the morning  
of the murder they had drunk too  
much to work and were together  
outside of their workshop, by  
themselves. What happened be-  
tween them there no one knows.  
London went to another shop at  
a small distance, and got an axe,  
telling the workmen that he was  
going to kill Huff. They thought  
he was joking and paid no atten-  
tion to him. He also told Huff's  
son that he was about to kill his  
father, but he also thought he was  
joking. A short time afterwards  
London came back and told them  
that he had killed the old man.  
From his cool and unconcerned  
manner of telling it they did not  
believe him, but at length they  
went to the place and found Huff  
dead in a sitting position, with his  
skull almost cut through. A cor-  
oner's inquest was held, at which  
London stated that Huff had fre-  
quently requested him to kill him,  
and that he at length consented to  
do it. He struck him three blows  
with the axe.—He said that he  
had nothing against Huff, but  
killed him through mere friend-  
ship. He seemed to have no de-  
sire to conceal the facts, and no  
remorse for his crime.—At his ex-  
amination before justice Thomp-  
son, and other times, he still in-  
sisted that he had killed Huff  
through kindness. There is no evi-  
dence that London was in any  
wise insane. He is lodged in jail  
to await his trial.

In the Chillicothe (Ohio) Chil-  
licothean, of November 19th, we  
find the following—which for ex-  
cess of inconstancy, exceeds any-  
thing of the kind. Certainly great  
praise is due to the poor husband  
for his kind forbearance

LOOK AT THIS AND WEIGH IT  
"Frailty, thy name is woman."  
HAMILTON.

My case hardened wife, Char-  
lotta, has again fled from my just  
authority and protection, without  
advising with me or consulting me  
on this doubtful and impolitic step,  
nor is it the first offence of this  
kind that she has committed—for  
nine years past she has annually  
served me the same trick, and al-  
ways about this time of the year,  
which I cannot account for. I have  
had Job-like patience and have  
borne thus far to tell the world  
of the shame she has cast upon  
me. Now let all whom it may  
concern, know, that from this day  
forth, I will pay no debt of her  
contracting.

WALTER CROUCH

N. B. This is the tenth time  
she has run away—nine times have  
I taken her in again, and if she  
ever takes me in again I'll be—  
W. C.

Chillicothe, November 13, 1829.

Mr. F. Hagerman, of Mount  
Bethel, Pennsylvania, has a hog,  
two years old, weighing one thou-  
sand pounds!

**HALIFAX.**  
SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 7, 1829.

It is with extreme regret we learn  
from the Raleigh Register, that the  
Honorable JOHN LOUIS TAY-  
LOR, Chief Justice of this State,  
died at his residence in the vicinity  
of Raleigh, on the 29th ult, after an  
illness of about eight days. Judge  
Taylor was a native of Ireland, but  
came to this country in his boyhood.

Judge Taylor, says the Register,  
was not only a distinguished Jurist  
—his mind was deeply imbued with  
that degree of refinement, which a  
long and familiar acquaintance with  
belles lettres only can confer, and  
which on suitable occasions, flowed  
from his lips and adorned his writ-  
ings, by apt and felicitous quota-  
tions from the Ancient Classics.—  
Nor was he more remarkable for the  
extent of his erudition, than for the  
amiable and benevolent qualities of  
his heart. He possessed a suavity  
of manners, which all who associ-  
ated with him, felt and acknowledged.  
No one ever made an appeal to his  
sympathy, but he entered into their  
feelings—to his advice, but he cordi-  
ally gave it—to his charity, but his  
hand was open to their relief.

Gen. Jackson arrived at Pitts-  
burgh, Pa., on his way to Washing-  
ton City, on the 29th ult. in good  
health though somewhat dispirited.

While on his passage from Louis-  
ville to Cincinnati he was met by  
the steam boat Robert Fulton, which  
contained a fine band of music, from  
Cincinnati, and was crowded with  
passengers, to a degree that pre-  
sented an appearance of a mountain  
of heads. After salutes from the  
three boats, the music struck up the  
beautiful and appropriate air—Hail  
to the Chief, and the boats having  
been lashed side by side, went up in  
fine style, to the wharf, fronting the  
City of Cincinnati. Two national  
salutes were fired on shore, amidst  
the acclamations of congregated  
thousands, who had repaired to the  
banks of the Ohio, to welcome to  
the city, the illustrious benefactor of  
our country.

The report made to the United  
States' Senate on the subject of  
the transportation of the Mail on  
Sunday, is a paper which will  
command the attention not only  
of the People of the United  
States, but of millions in Europe.  
Its principles are as sound as truth  
itself, and its doctrine is eminently  
calculated to promote human hap-  
piness. Such state papers are  
worthy of a Government based on  
the rock of everlasting truth. It  
is good for human nature that a  
Government exists which pro-  
claims, and truly proclaims, such  
sentiments as these—"What oth-  
er nations call religious toleration  
we call religious rights. They are  
not exercised by virtue of gov-  
ernmental indulgence, but as  
rights of which Government cannot  
[justly] deprive any portion  
of citizens, however small. Des-  
potic power may invade these  
rights, but Justice still confirms  
them." With what rapture and  
avidity will such sentiments, eman-  
ating from such authority, be re-  
ceived by the liberal and enlight-  
ened in every portion of the  
world. In Ireland they will be  
printed in large letters and regis-  
tered on every heart.

Dem. Press.

**LIST OF CASES**  
Decided at the late Term of the  
Supreme Court.

**EQUITY CASES.**  
Newton Wood v. D. L. Barrin-  
ger, Ex'r. &c. from Wake. Final  
decree.

Robert H. Wynne and Wife v.  
Marmaduke N. Jeffreys and Thomas  
Alston, from Franklin. Report  
filed and confirmed. Decree ac-  
cording to report.

John Smith's Ex'r. v. Azel  
Sharpe and others, from Iredeil.

**Report filed and confirmed, and  
Decree accordingly.**  
Frances Liles v. Robert Flem-  
ing, Adm'r &c. and others, from  
Wake. Report filed, and excep-  
tions filed by defendant. Excep-  
tions allowed in part, and Decree  
for complainant.

John Edwards and Wife and oth-  
ers v. Roderick Cherry, from  
Pitt. Compromised since the  
last Term, and Decree according  
to compromise, in favor of com-  
plainant.

John Kirby and Thomas Oaks  
v. William Bird and others, from  
Rowan. Decree for sale of the  
land mentioned in the pleadings.

Andrew Allison v. Robert  
Worke and others, from Iredeil.  
Referred to the Clerk without  
prejudice.

Rosamond Taylor v. Heirs of  
St. Winstead, from Nash. Bill  
dismissed with costs.

John Nesbitt's Executor v.  
John and Hamilton Brown, Ex'rs  
&c. from Wilkes. Judgment ac-  
cording to scire facias.

John Barnes v. Turner Dickin-  
son and others, from Wayne. Bill  
dismissed with costs.

James Grant v. Edward Pride,  
from Halifax. Decree in favor  
of Complainant for one sixth of  
commission—each party to pay  
his own costs.

George Carrington v. Herbert  
Summs, from Orange. Referred  
to the Clerk to take an account  
without prejudice.

Taylor and others v. Dickins  
& others, from Orange. Bill dis-  
missed without prejudice—Costs to  
be paid by complainant.

Jesse Ives and wife v. James  
Sumner's Ex'or, from Perquim-  
ans. It is ordered that this cause  
be transmitted to the Court below  
for trial of the bond, relied on as  
a defence—the defendant to pay  
the costs of this Court.

Petsey Jordan and others v.  
Simon Green and others, from  
Franklin. Final Decree.

Alfred D. Kerr v. James Cow-  
an and Alfred D. Conner, from  
Iredeil. It is ordered that this  
cause be transmitted to the Court  
below, having been prematurely  
removed—each party to pay their  
own costs in this Court.

**COMMON LAW CAUSES.**  
Benjamin Briley and Conner  
Evell, Ex'rs, of Joseph Briley,  
dec'd v. John Cherry, from Pitt.  
Judgment for defendant, and rule  
for new trial discharged.

Don on demise of W. M. Sheed  
and others v. John McGeehee,  
app't from Caswell. Rule for  
new trial discharged, and judg-  
ment.

George Wilson v. Stephen R.  
Forbes' Adm'r from Craven.  
Judgment for the plaintiff.

The Justices to the use of Ben  
and Reuben Davis v. William T.  
Mose, Ex'r, from Pisquotank.  
Judgment that the rule to set a-  
side the ponsuit be discharged,  
and judgment for defendant.

John H. Alley v. Noah Hamp-  
ton, from Rutherford. Rule for  
new trial discharged, and judg-  
ment affirmed.

Thomas M. Blount v. William  
H. Davis, from Chowan. Rule  
for new trial discharged, and judg-  
ment affirmed.

Cox, Matland and Co. v. Al-  
fred M. Slade, from Washington.  
Rule for new trial discharged, &  
judgment for Plaintiff.

Joseph Loflin v. William Huggins,  
from Lenoir. Rule for new  
trial discharged, and judgment for  
Plaintiff.

John Parker v. Exum Lewis,  
from Edgecombe. Rule for new  
trial discharged, and judgment af-  
firmed.

Richard F. Yarbrough and Na-  
thaniel Perry v. State Bank, from  
Franklin. Judgment of the Su-  
preme Court reversed and judg-  
ment of County Court affirmed.

Williams and Murray v. Thomas  
Yarbrough and James Yarbrough,  
from Franklin. Judg-  
ment reversed and judgment for  
Plaintiff.

Thomas D. Watts v. Thomas  
Scott, from Orange. Judgment  
of the Court below reversed, and  
judgment for the Plaintiff.

The Governor, to the use of the  
State, v. Robert McAfee and oth-  
ers, from Wake. Rule for new  
trial made absolute and new trial  
granted.

**STATE CAUSES.**  
State v. John H. Roane, from  
Burke. Rule for new trial dis-  
charged and judgment for the  
State.

State v. Isaac, Negro slave,  
from Jones. Judgment for the  
State.

State v. John Chittum, from  
Currituck. Rule for new trial dis-  
charged and judgment for the  
State.

State v. Simon Cockaine, from  
Warren.—Rule for new trial  
made absolute.

NOTE.—The sickness of the  
late Chief Justice prevented  
judgments from being entered up  
in a number of Causes, which had  
been argued and submitted to the  
Court.

A correspondent of one of the  
Northern papers, says that the  
members of Congress attend so  
much less to business than to plea-  
sure, that he has seen the Speak-  
er exerting himself a whole hour  
to get a quorum into the House.  
At last he sent the Sergeant at  
Arms to compel their attendance  
and directed the door keeper to  
lock them into the hall as fast as  
they arrived. This another pa-  
per compares to a Western  
Court, into which the Sheriff  
came one morning, and told the  
Judge that he should probably  
have the jury ready by the next  
day, "for" (said he) "we have  
run down ten of them, and have  
got them tied up in the shed, and  
two deputies and four dogs after  
the others, and they expect to  
catch them this afternoon."

Rat. Reg.

The Newbern Spectator an-  
nounces the arrival of the Steam  
Boat, Cadmus, having successful-  
ly performed her first trip to Beau-  
fort, through the Clubfoot and  
Harlow's Creek Canal. She de-  
parted again for Beaufort, carry-  
ing besides freight, sixteen pas-  
sengers. The most agreeable  
part of the information given in  
the Spectator, is the determina-  
tion of the Proprietors to run her,  
during the next season of our  
Legislature, up Neuse River, to  
Smithfield and if practicable to  
Cobb's Mills. We hope Mr.  
Keene, whose operations on the  
Cape Fear have been so success-  
ful, will be employed on the Neuse  
this summer, and thereby facilitate  
the views of our Newbern friends.  
—Only think of a Steam Boat,  
freighted with passengers, within  
six miles of Raleigh! Our whole  
city would turn out en masse to  
greet the novel though welcome  
visitant. The mere probability of  
it is exhilarating.

Rat. Reg.

Nothing is more ridiculous  
than the accounts frequently  
published in the English and  
French Journals of occurrences  
which transpire in the United  
states and of the facts con-  
nected with our internal condi-  
tion. A late paper from Paris,  
gives an important item of in-  
telligence, viz, that Mr. Der-  
bigny has been appointed Gov-  
ernor General of Louisiana, af-  
ter a warm contest in which  
General Jackson was his oppo-  
nent.

Mr. Rush is so much indis-  
posed that the president has au-  
thorized the Secretary of the  
navy to perform the duties of se-  
cretary of the Treasury, during  
Mr. Rush's illness.

Fresh Shad were sold in the  
Fayetteville market, on Tues-  
day week. They brought 31  
cents each.

The Senate of the United  
States refused by a vote of 21  
to 17, on Tuesday last, to go  
into Executive business, for the  
purpose as was supposed of act-  
ing on the nomination of Mr.  
Crittenden. It seems appar-  
ent, that it is intended to pos-  
tpone the consideration of the  
nominations made by Mr. Ad-  
ams, until after the 4th of  
March.

Rat.

—MARRIED—  
In Scotland Neck, on the 5th  
ult by Wm. R. Smith, Esq. Mr.  
Wm. Nickels to Miss Catherine B.  
Lawrence.

On the same evening, by John  
Young, Esq. Mr. Jonathan Tootle  
to Miss Kerner.

On the 1st inst. at the residence  
of Mr. James Henley, by William  
Doggert, Esq. Mr. Joseph Merrett  
to Miss Susan Henley, all of this  
county.

**DANCING SCHOOL.**  
GEORGE B. KING respectfully  
informs the young ladies and  
gentlemen of Halifax and vicinity,  
that his next school will open on Mon-  
day the 22nd instant.  
February 6th, 1829.

**FOR SALE, AT  
THE POST OFFICE  
IN THIS PLACE.**  
The following Articles to wit:  
**BACON, LIME,  
HERRINGS, SHAD,  
Stained Curtain Beds, &c.**

**Windsor  
Chairs,  
LEATHER,  
WAGGON COLLARS,  
FLOUR,  
TOBACCO, (twist and Bundle),  
wholesale and retail.**

ALSO—The following articles:  
Bottle Corks, Fly Stone, Termenck  
Liquid Blacking, Ginger, Spice  
Venetian Red, Red Lead  
White Lead, Verdigris  
Baltman's Drops, Opodeldoo  
Nutmegs, Allum, Letheridge  
Ink Powder, Pearl Ash  
Ground Paint Brushes  
Assorted  
Shaving Boxes and Soap  
Spanish Whiting, Turkey Umber  
Crom. Yellow, Prussian Blue  
Durable Ink, Staughton's Bitters  
Tooth Brushes, Mace, Snuff Bx's  
Spanish Annatto  
do Blueing  
do Indigo  
Spinning Wheels  
Waggons ironed,  
do not ironed  
Garden  
Marrowfat  
Early six week  
Green Bunch  
Shaving Brushes, Razors  
Blank Warrants  
do. Notes  
do. Bonds  
Almanacs

All of the above articles will be  
sold very low, for Cash only. I have  
also an assortment of

**DRY GOODS,**  
Crockery, Hardware &c.

The lot of  
Dry Goods  
will be offered  
for Sale  
at Auction,  
during Feb-  
ruary Court, without reserve, for  
Cash.

Those who wish to get bargains  
will do well to attend at the above  
mentioned time. 1<sup>st</sup> Due notice will  
be given each day of sale by the  
wringing of the Hand Bell.

JOS. L. SIMMONS.  
Halifax, Feb. 6th, 1829.

**NOTICE.**  
WE have just received a parcel  
of  
**FAMILY FLOUR,**  
on consignment, which will be sold  
low for cash.

HAWKINS & HARRIS.  
Halifax, Feb. 2d, 1829.

**SHAWANEE,**  
Will stand the  
showing season  
at my stable in  
Halifax county,  
viz, North Ca-  
rolina, 6 miles  
from the town of Halifax, seven from  
Rutledge, and eleven from Pollock's  
Ferry, and will be let to mares at  
Fifty Dollars cash, the single  
leap—Twenty-five Dollars the  
season, payable at the expiration of  
the season—and Thirty-five Dol-  
lars to ensure a mare to be in foal,  
payable as soon as the mare is ascer-  
tained to be in foal—with 50 cents to  
the Groom in every instance.—  
The season to commence on the first  
day of February next, and end on the  
15th day of July.

Mares sent to remain with the horse  
will be well attended to, and can be  
fed with corn and fodder, if required,  
at 25 cents per day. Separate lots  
are provided, for mares with young  
colts. All necessary pains will be  
taken with mares and colts to pre-  
vent accidents and escapes of every  
kind, but I will not be liable for es-  
cape.

JOHN CROWLEY.  
January 14, 1829.

The Editors of Raleigh Star,  
Warrenton Reporter and Tobacco  
Free Press, are requested to give  
the above three weekly insertions  
and forward their accounts to the  
Post Master at this place for collec-  
tion.

**WANTED.**  
A lad between 12 and 14 years  
of age, of good family, and who  
can come well recommended will  
be taken as an apprentice to the  
Printing Business.

Apply at  
**THIS OFFICE,**  
Jan. 17



## POETRY.

### OF THE HOUSE OF MINERVA. TO MY BROTHER.

My feelings doth to yours respond.  
May joy and peace be thine;  
May friendship lead us gently on.  
As she did in "Old Lang Syne."  
Together raised in mutual love,  
Each knew the other's mind;  
'Till he the same where ere we  
rove.

As it was in days Lang Syne.

It is my fate the world to rove—  
To dwell at home is thine;  
United by the ties of love,  
We can't forget Lang Syne.

True Fortune points my path of life  
In a far distant clime—  
Where ere it leads, I think on thee,  
And home, sweet home, Lang Syne.

A foreign land may give me aid,  
And strangers may prove kind—  
My hand may meet the cordial grasp,  
My eyes the smile Lang Syne.

Thou art the well for soon I'll go—  
A brother don't repine,  
But spend, O spend, some heart-felt  
thoughts

On me, and days Lang Syne.

For now aroused by fate's decree,  
Ere life is on decline,  
I'll march away, yet think on thee,  
Dear Brother, and Lang Syne.

Were I to live in luxury ease,  
And spend my manhood-prime,  
In days to come I might not have  
A cause to bless Lang Syne.

Though I've no home, nor bloated  
purse,  
Yet happiness is mine;  
The only want I feel for them,  
Is to serve kind friends Lang Syne.

I'd scorn to ask a groat or cent—  
Such offers I'd decline;  
Though poor, I'll independent be,  
As were our sires Lang Syne.

Go ye, friends, go, splendour,  
fame—  
Society refined,  
Stay home, and cheer me as thou  
canst

In youthful days Lang Syne.

This breast no servile thoughts shall  
own—  
Ah, no! 'twould be a crime!  
'Twould grieve the heart of him  
whose gone.

Our father of Lang Syne.

Such thoughts would grieve our mo-  
ther kind,  
Would change to tears the smile,  
Which cheered her children, home  
and friends.

In happy days Lang Syne.

Oft borne on fancy's fleeting wing,  
I view the western clime;  
The region where I soon shall live,  
Yet shan't forget Lang Syne.

When death shall still this aching  
heart

Thou art far from kindred kind,  
In rest shall be for thee,  
When rising on Lang Syne.

Angels may Heaven bestow  
On thee—may fortune smile  
On thee, dear Brother, whom I knew  
My dearest friend Lang Syne.

## BROKEN TIES.

The Broken ties of happier days,  
How often do they seem  
To come before our mental gaze,  
Like a remembered dream.

And as each disremembered chain  
Is smothered in ruin lies,  
And the hand can ne'er again  
Untie those Broken Ties.

The parents of our infant home,  
The kindred that we loved,  
Far from our arms perchance may  
be removed.

The distant scenes removed,  
Or we have watched their parting  
breath.

And ceased their weary eyes,  
And sighed to think how sadly death  
Can sever human ties.

The friends, the loved ones of our  
youth,

Too soon are gone or changed,  
Or, worse than all, their love and  
truth

Are darkened and estranged;  
They meet us in the glittering throng,  
With cold averted eyes.

And wonder that we weep our wrong,  
And mourn our broken ties.

Oh! who in such a world as this  
Could bear their lot of pain,  
Did not one radiant hope of bliss  
Uncoloured yet remain—  
That hope the sovereign Lord has  
given

Who reigns beyond the skies—

That hope unites our souls to Heaven  
By faith's enduring ties.

Each care, each ill of mortal birth  
Is sent in pitying love,  
To lift the lingering heart from earth,  
And speed its flight above.

And every pang that rends the breast,  
And every joy that dies,  
Tells us to seek a safer rest,  
And trust to higher ties.

From the New Haven Chronicle.

## THE FORAGING PARTY.

A REVOLUTIONARY TALE.

In the latter part of the spring  
of the year 1777, a well mounted  
cavalier was seen winding his way  
along the well beaten road that  
led from— to the village of—  
in South Carolina. It was  
a beautiful day—the sun was  
flashed in mid-day splendor; while  
the cool zephyr passed along with  
a gentle and reviving flow. The  
uniform in which he was dressed  
showed him to be an American  
officer, the continental troops being  
then in that vicinity. The  
high spirited animal on which he  
was mounted, showed by the  
sweet and the foam which coursed  
down his flanks, that his rider  
was on an errand of pressing im-  
port.

As they arrived near a large  
and elegant mansion that stood  
a little distance from the highway,  
and whose white pillared porch  
peeping through the green foliage  
of a thick grove of shade trees,  
in which it was embowered, indicated  
the abode of plenty and elegance,  
both horse and rider seemed  
to recognize it as a well known  
place. Our cavalier dismounted  
at the gate, and delivered his  
charge to an old negro domestic,  
who by a profound bow and a  
grin which stretched his mouth  
from ear to ear, accompanied by a  
"How massa to day," testified  
his respect for the gentleman,  
while his patting and rubbing  
down the horse showed his regard  
for that animal. The cavalier  
was met at the door by a venerable  
looking old gentleman, whose  
silver head and furrowed cheek,  
contrasted poorly with his erect  
person and firm step, and in a  
blooming young fellow apparently  
about eighteen. He was welcomed  
by both—the former with a  
blunt frankness, and by the latter  
with a bashful emotion, and a  
reasoned cheer, which together with  
the lustre emitted from her dark  
eye, told an unreserved tale of  
plighted vows and pure affection.  
After a few inquiries respecting  
the state of the army, and learning  
that their visitor was to return  
that day, the old gentleman left  
the young couple in the parlor.

"Who do you return so soon,  
Edward," said the young lady,  
"though perhaps," she added  
with a smile, "you had more at-  
tractive company at the camp  
than you do here, with a superan-  
nated old man and his dull daugh-  
ter."

I believe you delight in doing  
me injustice when you have an  
opportunity," he retorted, "and  
by way of retaliation, I always  
feel inclined to take revenge on  
those sweet lips for all those sa-  
vory things which they say against  
me."

It may here be proper to give  
an explanation of the incidents  
which have been related. Mr.  
Belmont, the venerable old gentle-  
man heretofore mentioned, was  
an opulent planter. He had early  
in life, lost a devoted and affec-  
tionate wife, who had left him but  
one remembrance of her loveliness  
and excellence, a lovely little  
daughter, and all his hopes and  
wishes had naturally been bound  
up and centered in her. Harriet  
Belmont had bloomed into wo-  
manhood, adorned with all that  
loveliness of person, and those  
qualities of mind that a doating  
father could wish. An early in-  
timacy ensued between her and  
Edward Courtney, the son of a  
professional gentleman, who resided  
in the neighborhood. This  
intimacy ripened into an attach-  
ment of the tenderest nature,  
which was viewed with pleasure  
by both families. Edward had at  
the commencement a rival  
though not a dangerous one, in  
Geo. Anson, who was equally de-  
voted by Harriet and her father—  
by the former for his disagree-  
able manners and base principles,  
and the disgusting importunity  
with which he forced himself into  
her company; and by the latter,  
who was a firm and resolute whig  
for his tormented principles. At  
length the clamor of war broke  
the calmness of peace in that sec-  
tion of the country. It is well  
known that in the struggle for

freedom and independence, which  
the then colonies maintained with  
the mother country, a few were  
found base enough to lend their  
aid in attempting to rivet the  
chains of tyranny and oppression.

Among these few was found  
George Anson. He received a  
commission in the British army,  
and was appointed to the com-  
mand of a volunteer company of  
royalists. Edward Courtney joined  
the cause of freedom, and was  
subsequently elevated to the rank  
of captain.

The two contending armies had  
at length taken position within a  
few miles of the residence of Mr.  
Belmont, and Edward had an op-  
portunity of frequently visiting his  
paternal roof, and one that was  
dearer to him than his own exist-  
ence. The reader may probably  
have identified him with the cavalier  
heretofore mentioned. He  
had made his visit possibly for the  
last time, and the army was to re-  
move from its position in a day or  
two, and an engagement was ex-  
pected soon to take place.

After bidding farewell to Har-  
riet and her father, he mounted  
his steed and set out on his return  
to the camp. Just before entering  
the confines of a forest, he  
was suddenly aroused from a doze  
induced by the appearance of the  
soldier of British uniform. He  
started in his saddle, drew a pistol  
and ordered the man to stand.

"Arise, honey, and take that  
which will," said the latter, "the  
Liberman, who by the shoot of  
St. Patrick may my pocket flip-  
per eternally closed in my mother's  
son on earth was never half so tur-  
ned as Denis O'Flaherty."

After interrogating him for  
some time, Captain Courtney  
learned that he was a deserter  
from a British regiment, and  
upon questioning him more closely,  
he learned that he had some cir-  
cumstances, informed him that  
Captain Anson was in command  
in person, a foraging party which  
was to make an excursion that  
evening into the neighborhood of  
Mr. Belmont's residence. Con-  
vinced that the man was a deserter,  
Anson, to his relief, a relentless  
disposition, and a distrust of all  
honorable principles. Immediately  
on reaching the camp, he con-  
fided the deserter to head quar-  
ters. After giving an account of  
what had transpired, he requested  
permission to head a party to be  
sent out that night to cut off the  
march of the enemy. This  
request was granted, and after re-  
ceiving information of the deserter's  
intentions, the intended route of the  
foraging party was given, and preparations made.

Captain Courtney and his party  
set out immediately after dark.  
It was a beautiful evening, the  
round silver moon shed forth her  
rays in magnificent splendor, and  
enveloped the pleasing scene in a  
glow, and the scene seemed little  
calculated for one of deadly strife.

Capt. Courtney placed his men  
in a ravine in a small skirt of  
woods, through which he expected  
the enemy were to pass. Here  
they silently waited their ap-  
proach. At length the column  
appeared, and a body of men  
gave notice that they were ap-  
proaching. After a second time  
giving orders to his men, while  
he ordered them to other strictly.

Capt. Courtney allowed the en-  
emy to approach, which they did  
in a careless and unsuspecting  
manner. When suddenly near  
Capt. Courtney stretched his  
line across the road suddenly, and  
called upon the British to surren-  
der—Captain Anson upon seeing  
who commanded the American  
force, his whole soul set on fire  
by the burning wish for revenge,  
and notwithstanding the superior-  
ity of the Americans in point of  
numbers, he ordered his men to  
"fire on the d—d rebels." They  
obeyed, and the fire was returned  
with fury by the Americans. In  
the mean time, a party which  
Captain Courtney had placed for  
that purpose, suddenly came up  
upon the rear of the British, and  
the fight became very unequal. It  
was the fortune of the two com-  
manders to engage hand to hand  
singly. Deadly hate was stamped  
upon the countenance of either  
opponent, as quick and rapid  
thrusts were exchanged between  
them. After a few moments des-  
perate strife, Capt. Courtney dis-  
armed his antagonist, and closing  
in with him, hurled him to the  
ground.

"Surrender thyself, thou traitor  
to thy country," said he, "or  
by the light of yon pale moon, I will  
with one blow send thy spirit into

the presence of a Being to whom  
it will be hard to render an ac-  
count for your crimes.

"May it be eternally lost first,"  
said his antagonist, and snatching  
a pistol from his belt, he had  
brought it to a dead level, when  
with a single blow Captain Court-  
ney stabbed him in the heart, and  
sent his spirit unconcoiled into  
the presence of his Maker. With  
a convulsive grasp, he pulled the  
trigger, and the ball just grazed  
the head of his adversary.

After losing their leader, the  
enemy surrendered, and Capt.  
Anson was thus prevented from  
wreaking his vengeance upon Mr.  
Belmont and his family.

Capt. Courtney, after serving  
through the war, was rewarded  
with the hand of Miss Belmont,  
and is now a cheerful gray head-  
ed old man, and often recounts to  
his grand children the events of  
the night on which he commanded  
the "foraging party."

From the Rhode Island Journal.

Judicious.—On Tuesday a bill  
to prevent Cows running at large  
in the highways was discussed in  
our Legislature. Mr. Potter, of  
North Kingstown, advocated its  
passage, and Mr. Bicknell oppos-  
ed it. After some desultory  
debate, it was committed, we  
understand, to Messrs. Bullard  
et al.

Who better calculated to pro-  
tect the right of those whose lib-  
erties the bill is calculated to adjust  
than a Bull and a Steer?

A young fellow, riding down a  
steep hill, and doubling the foot of  
it was loose, called out to a  
clown that was ditching, and asked  
him if it was hard at the bottom?

"No," answered the countryman,  
"it is hard enough at the bottom."  
In half a dozen steps, the horse sunk up to  
the saddle skirts, which made the  
young gallant whip, spur, curse  
and swear. "Why, thou lying rascal!"  
said he to the clown, "didst  
thou not tell me it was hard at the  
bottom?" "Aye," replied the other,  
"but you are not half way to the  
bottom yet."

## THE LACONIC FEMALE.

Cells her sex's foible shams;  
Her tongue no length of larion  
runs.

Two phrases only ever part;  
One gamel, on breaks, her hus-  
band's heart.

I will, she said, when made a bride,  
I will through all her life abide.

Peter Francisco, who has lately  
applied to Congress for a pension  
for Revolutionary services, was  
supposed, when in the prime of  
manhood to be the strongest man  
in the United States. We do not  
know whether, like *Macbrus*, he  
could break a horse's jaw-bone  
with a stroke, or his thigh with a  
kick; but we have heard the fol-  
lowing story told in illustration of  
his strength.

The frame of Francisco's great  
strength spread far and wide thro'  
Virginia. Every man who thought  
he could "out-weight" him, would  
be "buried" with the desire of  
seeing renewed by an encounter  
with Francisco. Among others,  
a Bull from near the mountains  
next to the land of half horse and  
half pig men, determined on  
comparing his prowess with that  
of the reputed strongest man in  
the state. He deliberately com-  
menced his journey with the in-  
tent of whipping Francisco or be-  
ing whipped himself. He arrives  
in the neighborhood of his intend-  
ed antagonist, and meeting a man  
in a lane with a stake and rider  
fence on each side, he inquired  
if he knew Peter Francisco, and  
where he lived. The man answer-  
ed that he was himself Peter  
Francisco. The business was made  
known, and Francisco, who was a  
very peaceable gentleman, remon-  
strated against such a foolish con-  
test between two men, who had  
never injured each other. But in  
vain, the man would not be put off,  
and dismounting and tying his  
horse to the fence told Francisco  
that he must either fight or run.  
Francisco, very coolly dismount-  
ing replied that he had never been  
in the habit of running—if he must  
fight; he could not help it. They  
met—Francisco seized his antag-  
onist like he had been a child,  
and threw him entirely over the  
fence—when he had got up he  
very good-naturedly asked him to  
be so good as to toss him over his  
horse also—he wished to be trav-  
elling.

Georgia Courier.

Improved Railway.—The mod-  
el Railway Car has been sub-  
mitted to the Directors of the Balti-  
more and Ohio Rail Road Compa-  
ny, by the inventor, Mr. Ross Wil-  
son, of N. J. and Mr. J. L. Sulli-  
van, civil engineer. This Car is  
very simple in its construction, &  
seems so admirably to answer its  
intended purpose, as to leave no  
thing to be desired on the score of  
facility of transportation. Such,  
at all events, appears to be the  
opinion entertained by a number  
of gentlemen who have witnessed  
its exhibition. The model is ca-  
pable of carrying 400 pounds  
weight. The effect of this opera-  
tion, under the disadvantage of  
an imperfect Railway, was five  
and a half times greater than is us-  
ual on the Rail Roads in Eng-  
land. A half pound weight led o-  
ver a pulley, drew 100 pounds in-  
clusive of the carriage, which  
weighed 100 pounds. In England  
it is considered that one pound is  
the power requisite for drawing a  
load of 200 pounds. In the pres-  
ent instance, one pound to 1111  
was the ratio of the power to the  
load; and it is expected that on a  
large scale a still greater advan-  
tage will be gained. With this  
car a horse will be able to draw  
upwards of 40 tons, instead of  
3 1-2 tons by the ordinary mode.  
The car has also other properties  
which we understand have a ten-  
dency to lessen the expense of the  
unavoidable curves of a Rail  
Road.—Balt. Amer.

## WAYS AND MEANS.

Two Irishmen who were travel-  
ling together had got out of mo-  
ney, and being in want of a drink  
of whiskey, devised the following  
ways and means: Patrick, catch-  
ing a frog out of a brook, went  
forward, and the first tavern he  
came to, asked the landlord what  
creature that was. "It is a frog,"  
replied the landlord. "No, sir,"  
said Pat, "it is a mouse." "It is a  
frog," rejoined the landlord. "It is  
a mouse," said Pat, "and I will  
leave it to the first traveller that  
comes along for a pint of whis-  
key." "Agreed," said the land-  
lord. Murphy soon arrived, and  
to him was the appeal made. Af-  
ter much examination and delib-  
eration, it was decided to be a  
mouse, and the landlord, in spite  
of the evidence of his senses, paid  
the bet.

The Western Times printed in  
Indiana, furnishes the following  
melancholy intelligence.

Obituary.—Within the last 2  
or 3 weeks, seventeen of our ex-  
change papers have bid the frater-  
nity a parting farewell. Among  
the number are the Franklin Re-  
pository, Wabash Telegraph, Cres-  
cent, (New Albany) and Advocate,  
(Charlestown) printed in this  
State. The fatal disease appears  
to have been generally a want of  
subscribers, & a want of punctual-  
ity in those who did subscribe.

Fortune.—To describe her la-  
diness as blind is an error, that  
in this enlightened age ought to  
be corrected. No first rate beau-  
ty ever had finer eyes, or saw  
more clearly.—They who have no  
other trade but seeking their for-  
tune, need never hope to find her;  
coquet like, she flies from her  
close pursuers, and at last fixes on  
the plodding mechanic, who stays  
at home, and mends his business.  
I am amazed how men call her  
blind, when by the company she  
keeps she seems so very discern-  
ing.—Wherever you see a gaining  
table, be very sure fortune is not  
there. Wherever you see a house  
with the doors open, be very sure  
fortune is not there, when you see  
a man whose pocket hole is lined  
with gold, be satisfied fortune is  
not there, wherever you see a  
beautiful woman, good natured  
and obliging, be convinced fortune  
is never there.—In short, she is  
ever seen accompanying industry,  
and as often trundling a wheel bar-  
row, as lolling in a coach and  
four.

## AGRICULTURE.

The following article on the  
Cultivation of the Grape, although  
it has been sometime since it was  
first published, is presented to the  
readers of the Minerva, from a  
belief that it will not be the less  
interesting, or useful, if properly  
attended to, than when it was  
sent from the pen.

CULTIVATION OF GRAPES.

There can no longer be a doubt  
but this country is well adapted to  
the cultivation of the grape. The  
few actual experiments already  
made have proved very satisfac-

tory—we need not in the first  
place have hesitated—when we  
saw every where, our forests and  
woodland, spontaneously produ-  
cing such luxuriant vines, abun-  
dantly loaded with fruit—although  
smothered and choked as they  
are by other growth, and even in  
our open and cultivated fields, we  
see scarce a fence, or a hedge, or  
bush, which is not entwined by the  
vine of the native grape, and with-  
out cultivation or pruning, bearing  
a grape delicious to the taste, and  
which by proper process, will  
make excellent wine. If these na-  
tive vines were taken and planted  
in rows, and supported by scaffolds  
or trellises, about 5 or 6 feet high,  
and well manured around the  
roots, with straw, leaves or any  
trash 5 or 6 inches deep, and the  
branches well suckered, and kept  
clear and distinct from each other,  
they would grow much faster and  
produce much more abundantly.  
But the best plan would be, after  
planting the wild grape as above  
directed, to engraft the domestic  
grape upon their stocks. Select  
such grapes as you wish to culti-  
vate, and graft half of each row,  
and turning them together, and let  
as many shoots remain the other  
side, and turn them together, to  
make every other row or scaffold  
of each kind of grape. If the  
same grape prospers and is suffi-  
cient for the whole stock, lop off  
the wild vine and let it send forth  
its whole strength into the graft.

Some may suppose this would  
be an unprofitable crop. Experi-  
ence has shown that few branches  
of agriculture is more profitable  
and none more agreeable. The  
cultivation of the grape has every  
advantage over that of any other  
fruit: It takes but 4 or 5 years  
from planting a vineyard, to bring  
it to bear well—and the grape is  
not so subject to the common ac-  
cidents that so frequently happen  
with other fruit. It is hardly ever  
injured by frost. While the juice  
of other fruit would not be worth  
more than 6 or 8 cents the gallon,  
that of the grape would command  
with us from 50 to 100 cents. It  
is much more wholesome and plea-  
sant drink, and would prevent so  
common a use of ardent spirits,  
which proves such a bane to health  
and so pernicious to the morals of  
our people. But even if ardent  
spirits must be had, from the grape  
the best kind can be made. In a  
well regulated vineyard there will  
always be an abundance of juice  
not fit for wine that will make ex-  
cellent brandy, vinegar, &c. In  
these times of general distress  
and pecuniary embarrassment, we  
ought to import nothing that we  
can easily and cheaply make at  
home. It may be urged that the  
tame grape has been often tried  
and does not succeed well in this  
country. From the common mode of cultivation,  
this need not be wondered at. Al-  
most every vine (and few have  
more than two or three) will be  
found set around the roots with  
bushes, weeds, or grass, or other  
vegetation that smother the vine,  
checks the growth and impover-  
ishes the soil. But this is not the  
worst evil the surplus branches  
and suckers, which ought to be  
pulled off when they first appear,  
are suffered to remain and draw  
their portion of nutriment from the  
main stock that wants all the vig-  
or and power of the main root to  
put forth and mature its fruit. Be-  
sides manuring, as above di-  
rected, the suckers ought to be  
pulled off as soon as they appear.  
There is as much necessity for this  
as for sucking tobacco, and no  
one would expect to make a good  
crop of tobacco without the pro-  
cess. It is likewise well that all  
the surplus vine be taken off while  
it is growing, for at that time it  
does not hurt to trim the vine, but  
is of much advantage; it keeps the  
grapes from being crowded, and  
gives an opportunity for the sym-  
metrical ripening of them. It is inter-  
esting to take off the green part, and  
the last years vine. It would be  
dangerous to cut the old vine after  
the weather begins to moderate in  
the spring for it often bleeds,  
so profusely as to injure it  
very much. But if the vine  
should happen to bleed, a good  
way to prevent it will be to rub  
some dry dirt on the incision or  
wounded place, experience proves  
it a bad plan to trim vines in spring.  
It may be a little more trouble,  
but a much better plan to pull off  
the branches you do not wish to  
grow as they put forth, and keep  
them well suckered. By this  
means the vine will come to perfec-  
tion much sooner, and the danger  
of its bleeding when trimmed will  
be avoided.

WM. THURMON.